

MARCH 11, 1869.

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AIN'T has on sale

BOOKS

LE PRACTICE,

WIMBLEDON RIFLE

STINGS.)

AINING--

CARRIERS, PRESIDENT AND

OF MEMBERS, RULES

ON, BYE-LAWS, INSTRU-

CTIONS, AND TAB-

50 cents each

the waistcoat pocket.

THE

COMMERCIAL

IDE

WILLIAMS, L.D.

CHINA MAIL Office,

Hongkong.

WITH APPENDIX

DITION, 1869,

ing Price, Ten Dollars.

An Abstract of the Con-

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# CHINA



# MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1798

號二十月三年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1869.

日十三月正年巳已治同

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally: WILKIE & BAUGH, San Francisco.

CHINA: SUTTON, DROWN & Co. Agents, 55, F. A. Freeman, New York, July 25, 800 tons Coal—P. M. S. S. Co.

March 11, *Gravina*, Spanish brig, 240. Bardo, Manila, March 5, General. RIZOVICH & Co.

March 11, *Frederick*, from Whampoa. March 11, *Old Dominion*, Amer. ship, 655. F. A. Freeman, New York, July 25, 800 tons Coal—P. M. S. S. Co.

March 12, *Enos*, British steamer, 1,535. A. B. Barlow, Bombay Feb. 19, Galle 24. Penang March 2, and Singapore 5, Opium, Treasure and Mails—P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 12, *Erl King*, Brit. steamer, 1044. Pind, Shanghai, March 9, General. A. HAZO & Co.

## Arrivals.

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## Departures.

March 12, *Sea Serpent*, for Zebu. 12, *Louisa*, for Tientsin.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED—Per Mail str. *Enos*, Messrs. Pomeroy, Dabner, Cavill, and servant, Miss Gately, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child, Messrs R. Pottinger, A. F. Angus, J. J. Middleton, W. H. Hammond, T. Rayson, W. Clifford, and A. Corner, Mrs. Malish's Ayah, Capt. J. Pitman, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Messrs M. Casser, Sada Zekechi, H. Marks, A. Marks, M. Rosenthal, G. Bremier, S. Higginson and servant, Green, Mrs. Silkenberg, baby and servant.

Per *Erl King*, from Shanghai, 2 Sisters of Charity, Messrs D. Maclean and servant, J. Fied, Junr, A. Khataw, B. Swanjee and servant, H. Fomases, and Barradas, 1 European deck and 35 Chinese.

## Shipping Reports.

S. S. *Erl King*, from Shanghai, reports: Left Shanghai on Tuesday, March 10th at 8 a.m.; experienced fresh N.E. monsoon and cloudy weather throughout the passage, Thursday, March 11, at 8 a.m., went dead slow on account of its being too thick to make the land; Friday, March 12, at 7 a.m., made fast to the buoy.

The Brit. steamer *Enos*, from Bombay, Galle, Penang, and Singapore, reports fine weather until last two days, then had cloudy weather and strong E. to E. N. E. wind and rain.

The Amer. ship, *Old Dominion*, from New York, reports fine weather and light southerly winds crossed the equator on 11th Oct. in 10 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 18th Nov.; 36 days out, in lat. 49.8 S.; made Amster-

dam Island 12th Dec.; Sandalwood Island on 4th Jan.; came to Dampier Straits 29th Jan.; thence till lat. 3.57 N., long. 13.90 45 E.; experienced light variable winds and calms with heavy easterly swell, then had N.E. to E.N.E.; passed the eastward of the Pelau Islands to North Bache Channel, then had N.E. monsoon until last 2 days, when had Northerly gales veering to S.E., barometer 29.98; then moderate till arrival in Hongkong, 11th March; 225 days out. Feb. 4th, in lat. 49 N., long. 136.26 15 E., spoke the British barque *Jeddo*, from London bound to Yokohama, 113 days out.

## New Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE (NORTH BARRACKS.) SATURDAY AND MONDAY, March 13th and 14th.

By kind permission of Col. Gore, Commandant, and Lieut. Colonel Minnie, Commanding 7th Regiment.

The Black Brigade Minstrels will perform on the above dates. ASSISTED BY The Band of 75th Regiment.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9. Chairs may be ordered for 11.

For further particulars, see Small Bills. W. M. ARTHUR, Manager.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869. ma16

STEAM TO SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA. THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUNDAY."

Will leave for the above places, at Noon, to-morrow, the 13th inst.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 12, 1869. ma18

FOR SALE. FOUR first class CARGO BOATS, all in good order with Sails and Gear complete.

Average burthen, 800 piculs each. Apply to MORGAN LAMBERT & Co. Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

## New Advertisements.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to announce that they have received Ex "Black Prince," a consignment of The Associated Vineyard Cultivators' Company's No. 1 BRANDY. Hongkong, March 12, 1869. mar27

GREAT REDUCTION. Closing of Business.

THE Undersigned, who is closing his business in May next, begs most respectfully to offer to the public, his large selection of Photographs, at the following low rates, an opportunity that should not be lost. Those wishing to have copies from their negatives can have them at greatly reduced rates.

Views in set of 50 each, \$20. Views in 1 set of 25 each, \$12.50. W. P. FLOYD. Hongkong, March 12, 1869. tf.

SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate) marked "Tenders for Bills" will be received at this Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., for Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days' sight, in exchange for current Dollars of Hongkong at 7.17.

Bills on London will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commission Account at the Oriental Bank Corporation, where a receipt will be given, on production of which at this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that the sets of Bills required may be detailed in the margin of the Tender, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in duplicate.

REDMOND UNIAKKE, Dep. Commr. Gen. Controlling Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, March 11, 1869. mar19

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society, will be held at the Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the first day of April proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary. Hongkong, March 10, 1869. april

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON. NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from the 18th day of March, to the 1st day of April 1869, both days included, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary. Hongkong, March 10, 1869. april

RAFFLE RAFFLE! 1 LOCOMOTIVE, with Tender, 2 Carriages and Lines, 6 feet Diameter, with brass rails.

1 LOCOMOTIVE, single. 1 PADDLE ENGINE, with Boiler, &c., complete.

All in good working order. The above will be shortly raffled at \$5 a chance. Apply to WM. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers. Hongkong, March 10, 1869. ma18

"STAG HOTEL." Queen's Road, Hongkong. EDMUND R. HOLMES.

FOR SALE. PALE ALE, \$13 per kilderkin. Ginger BRANDY, (Swaine Board & Co.'s) \$6 per doz.

OLD TOM (Swaine Board & Co.'s) \$5 per doz. PALE DRY SHERRY, \$8 per doz. PORT, \$9.

EDMUND R. HOLMES, Wine & Spirit Merchant, "STAG HOTEL" Stores. Hongkong, March 10, 1869.

WANTED, by a European, an engagement for two or three years; is well up in Boiler-making, Iron Ship Building, Ship's Smith-work, &c. Can make his own Drawings and Estimates. Three years' character from one of the principal Firms in China; will be dispensed in a few weeks. Address—"B. M." STAG HOTEL. Hongkong, March 5, 1869. april

HONGKONG HOTEL. FROM this date the Management of the Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of Mr. GEORGE E. FORT, to whom all communications should be addressed.

LEE A FONG, Lessee. Hongkong Hotel, March 8, 1869. tf.

## New Advertisements.

NOTICE. ALL Amounts Due to me on Hongkong Hotel Account between the 1st Dec., 1868, and the 28th of February, 1869, are payable upon the Receipt of Mr. C. LANGDON DAVIES, Public Accountant, who will sign my name per pro. to such Receipts. All Receipts for Monies becoming due to me on or after March the First, and all Orders for Goods will be signed by myself. LEE A FONG, Lessee for the Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, March 5, 1869. 19mar

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Fortnightly Market Circulars published by the CHAMBER, will in future be deliverable from the Office of the Undersigned on 10 A.M. of the morning preceding the steamer's departure. The Circulars are at the disposal of non-Members, on application to the Secretary, who will furnish particulars of cost, &c.

J. W. WOOD, Secretary. Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

NOTICE. ESTATE OF DENT & Co.

A Second DIVIDEND of Five per cent upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees will be paid on the 15th May next.

On application to Mr. G. OVERBROOK, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with Warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869. jun2

NOTICE. HE Undersigned, being about to leave the Colony, requests that all persons indebted to them will make immediate payment of same and all persons having claims against them will present them for settlement by 31st March 1869.

FRED. M. HARSANT, GEORGE A. F. NORRIS, Hongkong, March 1, 1869. apt

TO LET. (With possession on the 1st May next.)

THOSE very desirable business Premises situated in the Queen's Road and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs BOWRA & Co. This Property can be divided into three portions, viz:—

That on the Praya is detached and contains extensive Godowns on the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor and separate entrance thereto.

The portion abutting on the Queen's Road, from its very central position is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling apartments on the upper floor.

The Central portion consists of two blocks of buildings, each two storied, and suitable for offices and godowns.

For Particulars apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1869. my1

NOTICE. THE Undersigned beg to notify their intention of retiring from business and offer the whole of their valuable stock at rates to secure an immediate Sale.

The Stock consists of every description of Shipchandlery Goods, Ironmongery and Building Materials, Wines, Beer, Spirits and Family Stores, Electro-plated Ware in great variety, Druggists, Mats, Glassware, Dish Covers, Ladgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Breach-Loading Rifles, Pistols, Cartridges, Sporting Shot, Gas Chandeliers and Brackets, &c., &c.; Oil Chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, and 6 burners; Peacock's Composition and Paints of all kinds.

And, Chubb's Fireproof Safes as under, 4 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide, 2 ft. deep, and several of smaller sizes. Chubb's patent Pad, Desk, Combination, Drawn, Box, and other kinds, and Chubb's Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes.

A large assortment of Reading Books. &c., &c., &c. Must all be cleared by 31st March, (see advertisement above.) BOWRA & Co. Hongkong, March 1, 1869. ma15

Auctions. PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., at the P. & O. Co.'s Factory.

Sundry Old Stores, comprising, Europe Rope, Hawser, Wire Rope, Weighing Machines, Glass, Oil and Paint Tins, Canvas, Hencovers, Skylights, Life Boats, Iron Muskets, Outlasses, Lamps, Gunny Bags, Water Tanks, &c., &c., &c.

Also, One Teak Wood, Engine Room Sky-light with thick Glass and strong Brass Rods Guards.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Auctioneers. Hongkong, March 9, 1869. mar13

Auctions. TO ART CONNOISSEURS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Store Premises, on

TUESDAY, 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m.,—A number of OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, etc., in magnificent Gilt Frames. They include Originals, and Copies from the best masters, and will be nearly all sold without reserve.

Among others are—2 Landscapes, original—REINHARDT. 1 Judith, original—RIEDEL. 1 Country Woman, original—EPR. 1 Madonna, after LASSO FERRATO. 1 The Monk Happy, original—GEISER. 1 pair, Morning and Evening, after PENSUR.

1 "Distinguished Member of the Human Society"—after LANDSEER. 1 Grotius—copy from VANDYKE. 1 Death of Orpheus—by DE LAITRESSE. 1 The Nativity—copy from—REINHARDT. Etc., Etc., Etc.

Inspection is invited. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, March 11, 1868. mar23

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Property at Foochow, known as DENT & Co.'s, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, in June next, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

The Property consists of DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Bath Rooms, with Servants' Offices and Stables detached; the whole surrounded by a Garden. This House is let on a short Lease at \$150 per month.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS. A House containing 4 Offices and Spacious Tea Room, with fire-proof Godowns, large Treasury, and Commodore's Rooms below, Servants' Offices &c., attached.

Three large Godowns, A, B, and C, adjoining the above.

This property has water frontage, is situated in the most eligible portion of the business quarter of Foochow, and is let on a Repairing Lease for 5 years, commencing from the 1st May next, at the annual rental of \$4,500.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pedder's Hill. Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION







**S. DIRECTORY**  
for  
**TA, JAPAN**  
and  
**ILLIPINES, &c.,**  
**1869.**

Work is now PUB-  
and READY FOR CIR-  
Apply to  
**JOHN B. MORRIS,**  
Messrs Bown & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
March 12, 1869.

of every description ex-  
the "China Mail" Office  
neatness, punctuality,  
charges, by  
**CHARLES A. SAINT.**

**DEATHS.**  
On the 8th inst., LYDIA  
Philadelphia, U.S.A., the  
B. Rennell, Esq., Harbor

on board H. M. Hospital  
R. H. GRANT, of H. M.'s  
33.

**CHINA MAIL.**

DAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

Crown demurrer to de-  
a *Regina v. Saint* was  
for defendant, with  
pening of the Court, Mr  
traced by Mr Hazland,  
appeared for the Crown,  
instructed by Mr J. J.  
defendant. The Attor-  
ney General, some time  
before the Court, had com-  
menced shall give the judgment

et of the judgment is,  
of criticism on public  
in Hongkong as is free  
Review of the *Spectator*,  
Dispatch, in all matters  
of interest. "This is the  
y the judgment, and  
and Pollard may pro-  
will learn it at home.

the Mail and press of  
vents our commenting  
the forcible and able  
wett at the Chamber of  
yesterday. A full  
edings appears to-night,  
an early opportunity  
further remarks upon

of the American House  
for the interests of  
hy, in their opinion,  
of an being left to them-  
selves some very marked  
ate, and the following  
the *London and China*  
and will doubtless cause  
the "down trodden".  
The proposition to  
at least bold if idiotic.

of Representatives at  
the 18th, the House re-  
upon a joint resolution  
protection of the United  
St. Domingo. In the  
Mr Robinson, of New  
amendment, says the  
York Times, to insert  
"Hayti" that of "Ire-  
land" the telegraph brought  
sops of the proposition,  
country against the  
He wanted Ireland, not  
and substance of Ire-  
merica. Irishmen were  
n, and aliens only to be  
had held rule over them  
es. He had no more  
to be annexed to  
Cuba would be in the  
the would come with the  
nity, and with her life,  
manship, Ireland would  
United States, and be re-  
sion and Senate. They  
15th England. Ireland  
England would not have  
it was incorporated into  
on.

the Chinese Embassy  
at length in the L.  
After giving particulars  
high accompanied the  
to the Tulleries, it con-

of the Palace they were  
de Cambes, Grand  
remories, and mounted  
between double rows of  
Imperial footmen in full  
phion-room. Here the  
n, the Duc de Bassano,  
rs and announced "The  
de a few steps in advance  
with the Ambassadors  
at the interview the  
Princes Imperial, the Mi-  
stres, and the ladies and  
perial household, and  
Mr Burlingame wore  
dress, black, with steel  
presented a striking con-  
trast, who, of course,  
satin, embroidery, fur,  
pendents give the follow-  
Mr Burlingame's at-  
titude. The mission was  
aged is now. It is the  
has sent an embassy  
ations: This mission is  
a sincere desire which  
entering into the fami-  
subit her affairs to the  
of humanity as you  
finally, of participating  
and benefits which inter-  
ests, and of which she  
to the obligations. This  
ly when China was able  
Western civilisation,

in consequence of the equitable policy in-  
augurated and maintained by the repre-  
sentatives of the high contracting Powers  
when they came into the relationship with  
the eminent men of the empire." To this  
his Majesty replied by an expression of  
satisfaction at seeing China take such an  
important step, and at having to co-operate  
with such enlightened representatives, con-  
cluding with a few polite expressions towards  
each of the Ambassadors. Mr Brown, the  
secretary, then advanced, and drew the let-  
ter of the Emperor of China, containing the  
credentials, from a yellow satin case, con-  
signed with the Imperial dragons, and pre-  
sented the document to the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs. The letter was five or six  
feet long, written on thick yellow pa-  
per, within a dragon border. The contents  
are written both in Chinese and in Man-  
chou. After the official presentation the  
Ambassadors were carried back to their re-  
sidence in the Champs Elysees in the car-  
riages which had taken them to the Tuileries.  
All this may seem very trivial, but we think it worth while to recount it  
on account of the marked contrast it ex-  
hibits to the reception of the Mission in Lon-  
don—a difference which the French will not  
be slow in endeavouring to turn to their  
own advantage.

We admit the "marked difference,"  
but gather from it an opposite result.  
The Chinese will consider us the greater  
power as not thinking it worth while to  
make a fuss over the arrival of a mission  
whose native members are so personally  
unimportant.

**LOCAL.**

THE case of stabbing on board the British  
barque *Zeus*, reported the other day, has  
assumed a more serious aspect by the death  
of Sneyd, the colored man stabbed by  
Scholer. An inquest was commenced at  
the Magistrate's office; and we have not  
space for any full report. Scholer, the  
seaman charged with having used the knife  
to Sneyd, is on remand by the Magis-  
trate.

**SUPREME COURT.**

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)  
March 12, 1869.  
IN ADMIRALTY.—*Gilman & Co. v. "The Ocean."*—Mr Pollard, C.C., instructed by  
Mr Francis appeared. There was a motion  
for decree in favor of a bottomry bond on  
the above-named vessel. Granted.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Charles Collins, bank-  
rupt, appeared on his adjourned final ex-  
amination; and Mr Hazland who appear-  
ed on his behalf, stated that arrangements  
were being made with the creditors. Those  
arrangements were not completed, and he  
would ask for a postponement. \$80 a month  
were to be deducted by the creditors from  
the bankrupt's salary. The Chief Justice  
said he was glad that the bankrupt was now  
doing all he could to make up for what he  
ought not to have done before; gave him  
protection until the 26th instant; and ad-  
justed application for discharge until the  
24th.

G. de Silveira, bankrupt, next appeared  
for final examination.—Mr Sharp opening  
for the bankrupt, after some explanation  
of the bankrupt's accounts, his Lordship  
asked to know the reason why so great a  
disparity existed between the accounts of  
the bankrupt's receipts and expenditure.  
The bankrupt stated that there were \$800  
which he got from his mother which he had  
not put down; he had put down all he had  
expended.—His Lordship remarked that  
such was a very funny way of keeping ac-  
counts; the bankrupt did not seem very  
clear-headed about his business. As no  
opposition was made, however, he would  
grant the usual protection and discharge in  
fourteen days.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

MEETING.  
The meeting of those interested in the  
opening of additional ports in China, called  
by the Committee of the Chamber of Com-  
merce, was held in the Chamber's Rooms  
yesterday afternoon (11th). This meeting,  
it had been notified, was called for the pur-  
pose of discussing the draft letter proposed  
to be sent by the Committee to Consul  
Robertson, in reply to a despatch from Sir  
Rutherford Alcock, British Minister at  
Peking. Mr Bryans, Chairman of the  
Committee, was in the chair; and there were  
present:—Hon. J. B. Taylor, Messrs Dun-  
can, Bower, Fyke, Hellewell, Kresser,  
Delbous, Macaulay, G. Linsted, G. Linsted,  
R. S. Walker, Crichton, Zimmerman, Joseph,  
Arnold, Linsted, Bellis, C. D. Williams,  
B. Davis, W. M. Morgan, Chas. Morgan,  
Sandlands, Moss, Degener, Francis, and  
others.

The Minutes of the former meeting hav-  
ing been read by the Secretary,  
The Chairman remarked that the Com-  
mittee of the Chamber had carried out the  
proposition of drafting a reply to H. M.'s  
Circular at Canton (or rather to Sir Ruther-  
ford Alcock), and had put the community  
in possession of the facts of the case. Hav-  
ing placed the community in possession of the  
draft reply, the Committee would now  
leave the matter in the hands of the meeting,  
to propose what amendments they thought  
desirable. It was gratifying to find that  
the public had responded much more freely  
on the present than on any other occasion  
to the call of the Committee; and he hoped  
that an expression of opinion would be  
given which would do credit to the Hong-  
kong Chamber of Commerce, which ought  
to have considerable weight in China.

Hon. J. B. Taylor here rose and said that  
he thought the best chance of the draft did  
not convey that which the members of the  
Chamber considered should be conveyed  
on the subject. There was not enough of  
earnestness about the matter in hand.  
They ought to urge upon the opening  
of inland marts for trade; upon the  
remission of the excessive transit dues  
now levied in the interior; and upon  
the opening of ports, which would be con-  
ducive to the extension of trade resulting  
therefrom. They ought to urge strongly  
the great desirability of doing away with  
these transit dues. If this were done, it  
would be a great thing. He would there-  
fore propose the following amendment to  
the last clause of the draft reply:—  
"With regard to the question of opening  
new Ports on the Coast, the Chamber  
recommends the step. It does so on  
general grounds. The more numerous the  
points at which foreign merchants can settle,  
the cheaper will Cotton manufactures and  
other merchandise be procurable by the con-  
sumers, and the larger will the demand for  
such imports be. The same law obtains as

regards exports from the places that may  
be opened. Judiciously conducted, the  
trade of such ports should benefit the man-  
ufacturer at home, the producer on this side,  
the merchants both foreign and native, the  
shipowner also, and the Chinese Customs  
Revenue. The expenses of full Consular  
establishments need not be incurred im-  
mediately on the opening of such places, as  
British Consular Agents, chosen from the  
merchants settling at such points, and under  
the supervision of the nearest British Con-  
sular business. But the Chamber would  
strongly urge as a preliminary step, or a step  
to be taken simultaneously with the open-  
ing of more Coast ports, the necessity of a  
radical change in the present system of lev-  
ying Transit dues. They are frequently too  
heavy as practically to obstruct the trans-  
port of British goods to any great distance  
inland. Whilst the Chamber brings this  
vital point to your notice, as one calling  
for the earliest attention, it begs respect-  
fully to solicit your most favorable consid-  
eration of another, likewise of great impor-  
tance, viz., the opening of inland marts to  
the foreign merchant. Could this step be  
secured, it would of itself be the surest  
means of breaking up the present system of  
unreasonable exactions upon goods in  
transit; and it would, in the opinion of the  
Chamber, not only very materially increase  
the extent of trade with China, but bring  
in its train permission to make Railways  
and Telegraphs over the country."

He begged to move that the above be  
substituted for the last clause of the letter.  
Mr Rowett said that he would have re-  
corded Mr Taylor's amendment; but he  
had himself prepared a few resolutions on  
the same subject. Mr Taylor's amendment  
appeared to him to go too far in some things,  
and not so far as he did in others. He  
then continued as follows:—It appears to  
me that this Chamber might say much  
more than is contained in the draft of  
the letter to Consul Robertson which is  
now before the meeting, and that, in hesi-  
tating to give a free expression of the  
general feeling on such an important matter  
as the Revision of the treaty under which  
our trade with China is carried on, the  
Chamber fails in one of its most evident  
obligations to the community from which it  
is formed, and whose interests it is supposed  
to be desirous of advancing. While it  
would be undoubtedly to the general ad-  
vantage of Chinese as well as foreigners if  
the whole country were to be thrown open  
to trade, it is to be regretted that this  
Chamber should ever admit that because the  
transit system is bad, the Ports now open  
form a sufficient inlet for foreign trade.  
Would it not be more reasonable to argue  
that if many more ports were opened to for-  
eigners, the evils of the present transit  
system would in great measure be rectified  
by the competition which would ensue among  
the different districts to obtain a larger  
share of the trade, and that the power and  
influence of the native guilds possessing  
monopolies of various branches of trade  
would be greatly lessened, prices in the  
consumers districts would be lowered, and  
demand proportionately increased. Of  
course the Chinese Authorities will place  
every obstacle in the way of the extension  
of intercourse between the main body of  
the Chinese people and foreign traders.  
This has always been done and must be  
expected. The monopolist guilds probably  
aid and abet the authorities in this course.  
I should not be far wrong in saying that  
the mandarin class have never yet made the  
slightest concession to commerce, until  
they found themselves compelled to do so.  
Their present objection is a clever sug-  
gestion of the expense now attending  
the establishment of Consulates and Custom  
Houses at every place opened. Thus a trade which from small beginnings  
might grow into great importance in a few  
years, is to be crushed at the outset by the  
imposition of unnecessarily expensive estab-  
lishments. The course which, in my opinion,  
should be pursued by this Chamber is  
that of opening as many ports on the Coast  
as could safely be visited by ships and  
steamers, leaving the Chinese Government  
to find means of collecting its revenue, whilst  
at the same time the treaty rights of  
foreigners should be strictly enforced. That  
this is the tendency of events must be evi-  
dent to all who have witnessed the vast in-  
crease in the commerce with China since  
the present treaty came into operation, and  
the yearly augmenting numbers of foreign-  
ers who carry the trade on. This trade will  
grow faster or slower as it may be fostered  
or checked by wise or imprudent action  
on the part of those who frame the treaties,  
and it is to be hoped that the present op-  
portunity to enlarge the sphere of commer-  
cial operations, as carried on directly be-  
tween foreigners and natives, may not be  
neglected through too ready attention being  
paid to the specious objections of Chinese  
officials. This Chamber should not only  
express its disapproval but also its ex-  
treme dissatisfaction that in these days  
steams is superseding other and slower  
means of locomotion in all other parts of the  
world, it should be held in contemplation  
that the opening of China only to for-  
eign vessels not propelled by steam. To  
admit steamers on all the rivers and lakes  
of China would be an incalculable advan-  
tage to trade and to the comfort of the  
Chinese people—a comfort of which they show  
their appreciation wherever steamers are  
now plying, whether on the coast, or on  
the rivers. To expect the Chinese Govern-  
ment to concede such a boon to the people  
and to the trade, without every possible  
opposition, would be to expect what could  
not happen, and it is to the firmness and  
energy of our negotiators that we must  
look for this most useful and profitable con-  
cession, which if not insisted upon will  
never be obtained. The great *Wai River*,  
though so close to Hongkong, remains a  
mystery to most foreigners, and its trade is  
closed to all. Might not this Chamber ask  
that some of the large cities on the banks of  
this splendid stream might be opened to  
trade, and that steamers might be per-  
mitted to ply upon its waters? This river ex-  
tends through some of the richest districts  
of China, and its mouth is not fifty miles  
from Hongkong, yet the Hongkong Cham-  
ber of Commerce does not even ask that a  
steamer should be allowed to ply upon it.  
The city of *Fukien* continues closed to for-  
eign trade, and the Chinese are still com-  
pelled to find their way to it in the old-  
fashioned slow passage boats, because steam-  
ers are not allowed to go there, and the  
immense quantities of iron and other me-  
tals bought in Hongkong for the supply of  
the industries of that place have to be sent  
all the way in slow and uncertain junks or  
have to be transhipped from the steamers  
at Canton and complete the remaining few  
miles of the voyage in native craft. He  
does not agree with the letter as it did not  
express what he believed. He

to Macao, whence they are shipped on  
board the junks which, at great hazard  
of pirates as of storms, convey them off  
as far as the Gulf of Tongking. To permit  
foreign steamers to ply on that coast would  
prove an immense advantage to Chinese  
and foreigners alike, and the extent of the  
trade would be incalculably increased. If  
this Chamber were to ask for such a boon  
it would at least place on record its ap-  
preciation of the value of a trade which will  
one day be a vast one, and which is now  
only kept in check by the risk and inconve-  
nience of the means of communication.  
On the subject of Railways much might  
be said, and it is difficult to understand  
why the importance of their introduction  
into China has not been more especially  
alluded to. The late English Minister  
Macdonald Stephenson, because he gave  
too much trouble. Is this example to serve  
as a guide to the present and all future  
Ministers, and will the question of Rail-  
ways in China be deferred until the next  
century, or will it be taken up in an ear-  
nest manner by some great man who, with a  
real desire to civilize the Chinese, and  
make them happier, wealthier, and wiser,  
will by persistence and steady determina-  
tion overcome that opposition which the  
Chinese authorities have ever offered to  
any change calculated to enlighten the minds  
or ameliorate the condition of the people?  
In the letter under review no mention is  
made of telegraphs, or of any desire to in-  
troduce them into this country. When we  
think of the immense advantage it would  
be to all concerned in trade to be able to  
communicate by telegraph with the various  
centres of commerce, and that tele-  
graphs would also prove a source of strength  
to the central government in the manage-  
ment of the empire, it is surprising that so  
little energy has been shown in attempting  
to overcome the ignorant prejudices of the  
Mandarins against this innovation. If the  
part of the people would consent, and  
no more would be heard of the phan-  
tom "Feng Shuey" by which the efforts to  
establish telegraphs have hitherto been  
overcome. Let us at least make known  
our aspirations! If we cannot get all we  
desire, that is no reason why our wants  
should not be stated. I would now pro-  
pose that the Chairman of this Chamber be  
requested to take the following suggestions  
into consideration, with a view of incor-  
porating the same in the letter to be for-  
warded to H. B. M. Consul at Canton.

1. That the ultimate object of these nego-  
tiations with the Chinese being the opening  
of the whole country for purposes of trade,  
the more ports that are opened the nearer  
we shall be to the attainment of the end in  
view, and the more complete will be the sat-  
isfaction of the mercantile community of  
Hongkong.

2. That this Chamber learns with extreme  
regret and dissatisfaction that steamers are  
to be excluded from the inland waters  
which may be opened to other foreign ves-  
sels, and that this Chamber warmly pro-  
tests all that the Chairman of the Shang-  
hai Chamber of Commerce says on this sub-  
ject in his letter to H. B. M. Consul at  
Shanghai, dated 1st February 1869.

3. That it be particularly urged that steam-  
ers should be permitted to ply on the  
West Coast, including Hainan, as far as the  
Gulf of Tongking, on the West River, and  
on the River above Canton, and also the  
Eastern branch of the Canton River, for  
purposes of foreign trade.

4. That this Chamber be most anxious to  
see some steps taken towards the intro-  
duction of Railways and Telegraphs in China.

Mr Rowett concluded by saying that he  
thought that the above suggestions  
might be incorporated with that of Mr  
Taylor.  
The Chairman said that he could not  
allow the remarks now made by Mr Rowett  
to pass without notice, as they implied a vote  
of want of confidence upon the Committee,  
and upon himself as Chairman. These re-  
marks were the more surprising coming as  
they did from one who had so recently  
seconded and the opinions expressed by  
Mr Rowett were rather at variance with  
those he expressed whilst in the Board. The  
question of steamers had been alluded to  
in the letter; and for the Chamber to include  
all the questions now raised would, it ap-  
peared to him, be going beyond the ques-  
tions upon which their opinion was asked in  
the despatch to be answered. It was rather  
hard to be accused of want of energy when  
that accusation came from a community in  
which so little energy had been shown; and  
where, upon the whole, the last meet-  
ing, the attendance was continued to the  
Committee members themselves, and only  
or two others from whom no expression of  
opinion whatever emanated.

Mr Rowett replied by saying that he did  
not mean to convey any want of confidence  
against the Committee. But he had made  
a few remarks and suggestions because he  
thought the letter not sufficiently extensive  
and not sufficiently expressive of the views  
of the members. This paragraph, for in-  
stance, "While hailing with pleasure any  
step likely to increase the facilities of direct  
intercourse with the inland marts of China,  
the Chamber would not express its disap-  
pointment that the means of communication  
is to be limited to boats not propelled by  
steam; such a limitation cannot but nullify,  
in its opinion, to a great extent, the  
development of trade, and the security to  
the same, which the conveyance of goods in  
vessels propelled by steam would afford."  
This paragraph merely expresses a little  
disappointment. It says nothing of their  
being very angry; now he felt really an-  
gry. He wished the thing expressed more  
extensively. The letter referred to the  
long statement made by the Chamber of  
Commerce of Shanghai; but they ought  
fully to support the Northern Chamber.  
In the last paragraph of the letter, they  
hesitate; and they ought not to hesitate;  
and now he differed with the gentlemen  
who drafted the reply. Again, the ports open  
were said to be "quite sufficient." As a  
member of the Chamber of Commerce, he  
did not think that the open ports were suf-  
ficient. Let the trade be extended as far  
as it could; and let the Chinese collect  
their own revenue. We are here to do  
commerce with the whole of China; and  
we are bound in our own interests to ex-  
tend the trade as much as possible. It  
would enable us to compete with the na-  
tive guilds. There were the Cotton Guilds  
in Amoy and Canton; the foreign mer-  
chants were fighting against them, and were  
almost at their mercy. And it would be  
very different when they had to deal with  
different ports. It was atrocious that  
they had only two or three ports open.  
That, of course, was only his opinion. He  
did not agree with the letter as it did not  
express what he believed. He

might not have one who would second his  
proposition; still that was his belief. He  
did not think it right that he should be  
accused of implying a want of confidence in  
the Committee, when he had only made a  
few suggestions; it was wrong to suppose  
that he meant to do any such thing.  
The Chairman here intimated that he  
would be happy to hear any other ex-  
pression of opinion.

Mr Rowett again asked whether Mr  
Taylor's amendment could not be incor-  
porated with his own. He only meant that  
his resolutions should be suggestions for the  
Chairman.

Mr Taylor said that almost all the sug-  
gestions were already embodied in his  
amendment, except the specifying of the  
West River, &c. He thought that the  
other point—as to steamers—could not be  
put much stronger than it was already  
put in the Chairman's draft letter, para-  
graph 4.

Mr Rowett again said that the Chamber  
ought to put it not only that they were  
disappointed, but that they were incensed  
at the mere fact that such an idea should  
have emanated from the British Minister.

The Chairman remarked that the lan-  
guage which was suggested by Mr Rowett  
was not very diplomatic. Incensed was a  
strong term, and angry was the term he  
used before.

Mr Rowett said he did not mean to of-  
fend, and he had not used any term stronger  
than dissatisfaction in the resolutions he  
had drawn up.

The Chairman thought that "dissatisfac-  
tion" was as strong as "dissatisfaction."  
He thought that the most of the suggestions  
of Mr Rowett were already comprehended  
in the paragraph proposed by Mr Taylor.

Mr Walker suggested that either a sec-  
ond should be got to one amendment, or  
the one should be put against the other.

Mr Kresser seconded Mr Rowett's pro-  
position.  
The resolutions (or suggestions) proposed  
by Mr Taylor and Mr Rowett were then  
read a second time; and those by Mr Row-  
ett were put one by one to the meeting,  
when they were carried with the unanimous  
voice of the meeting.

The Chairman here asked whether the  
resolutions now passed were intended to  
supplant the draft letter.

Mr Rowett replied that he thought not;  
they should only be embodied, so as to  
make the reply fuller than it was at pre-  
sent.

The Chairman remarked that Mr Tay-  
lor's proposition then fell to the ground.  
Mr Dolbanco observed that he thought it  
would be very difficult to concoct a letter  
which would please every body and com-  
prise everything. In fact, it was his op-  
inion that it was impossible to do so.

The Chairman remarked that he thought  
the draft letter was generally approved,  
except the last paragraph; but it would  
seem as if exception were now taken to the  
whole draft. Mr Taylor's proposition, in  
his opinion, was the best exposition of the  
subject.

Mr Taylor said that they might be em-  
bodied, and thought that with a few altera-  
tions, including the deletion of the last  
clause, the draft would do.

Mr Kresser remarked that such a propo-  
sition would be an amendment upon Mr  
Rowett's motion, which had already been  
carried and must now be embodied in the  
reply. It was for Mr Taylor to propose  
what he wished further to incorporate from  
his own suggestion.

Mr Rowett said he did not wish to dic-  
tate words to the Chairman; it was all in  
the form of suggestion.

Mr Taylor then proposed the following  
resolution:—

"That the draft of the letter prepared  
by the committee be approved and passed,  
with the addition in clause 4th of the word  
'dissatisfaction' after the words 'express  
its,' and that in place of clause 6th, the fol-  
lowing be substituted, or its sense embodied  
[meaning the clause read by Mr Taylor]."

Mr Rowett here broke in by saying, Let  
us ask everything; we can't get all, but we  
may get a little; and let us ask until we  
get all. If we don't ask anything, we won't  
get anything, and they will not suppose  
that we want anything.

Mr Crichton seconded Mr Taylor's mo-  
tion.

Mr Linsted here rose and said that it  
was evident, from the great heartiness with  
which the resolutions of Mr Rowett were  
received, that was the feeling of the meet-  
ing. There was, he thought, no desire to  
bind the Chairman to any particular form  
of words, so long as the sense and spirit of  
the meeting were given in a manner to har-  
monize with what had already been said.  
He would therefore propose:—"That the  
Committee of the Chamber of Com-  
merce be requested to transmit to Mr  
Consul Robertson a reply in accordance  
with the general spirit of the resolutions  
now passed."

This resolution, having been seconded by  
Mr Joost, was carried, with only one dis-  
sent.

Mr Crichton observed that Mr Taylor's  
proposition had made mention of inland  
intercourse, while the resolutions carried had  
made no mention of that part of the sub-  
ject. He thought it highly desirable.

Mr Rowett: I only ask for a China.

It was then agreed that no further meet-  
ing to approve of the Committee's draft  
would be requisite, as the wording was now  
left entirely to the Chairman.

The meeting then broke up.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.**

The P. and O. steamer *Eben*, Captain  
Barlow, from Bombay with dates to the  
19th, Galle 24th Feb., Penang 2nd and  
Singapore 6th inst., bringing the Euro-  
pean Mail of 23rd-29th Jan., arrived at  
10.50 a.m.

The steamer carries 698 chests of Malwa  
Opium for Hongkong, and 340 chests for  
Shanghai. The bullion by post presents mail  
is as follows:—In silver for Hongkong,  
£24,635; for Shanghai, £7,500.

The following are the only later tele-  
grams to hand, dated London:—

17th Feb.—In the House of Commons  
last night the debate on the address was mar-  
ked by brevity and moderation. Mr Glad-  
stone announced that he would move, on  
the 1st March, a resolution with a view to  
consider the Act relating to the Irish  
Church, the Mayothon Grant, and the first  
resolution which he introduced last session.  
Further reinforcements are being despatched  
to the Persian frontier. The latest ad-  
vices received from the Brazil steamer  
the *Pargamany* was not over. Assum-  
ption (?) has been occupied, and Lopez has  
fled.

18th Feb.—It is announced that the Con-

ference has accepted the answer of Greece  
and declared that the rupture between Tur-  
key and Greece is over. The Conference  
has dissolved. Cable telegrams from New  
York of yesterday's date state that the  
Senate has disapproved of the Alabama  
Convention with England.

(From the *London and China Express*,  
January 23rd.)

**H.M. SUMMARY.**  
Court.—Her Majesty is still at Osborne,  
where she is visited by Ministers of State  
and other distinguished guests. She is  
expected to return to Windsor in time to  
open Parliament in person. The Prince  
and Princess of Wales left Trieste for  
Alexandria yesterday; their children have  
returned, and are with the Queen at Osborne.

**POLITICAL.**—A trial ballot has been held  
at Manchester, to determine whether Mr  
Kneet Jones or Mr Milner Gibson should  
be the Liberal candidate in the event of a  
vacancy; the result was in favour of the  
former gentleman, whose sudden death  
was announced almost immediately after-  
wards. A proposal has been brought for-  
ward to dissolve the Reform League.

**THE ALLEGED MERCHANT FRAUDS.**

All the defendants in Overend, Gurney  
and Co. have been committed for trial at  
the Central Criminal Court, but are liber-  
ated on bail amounting in the aggregate to  
£120,000. The concluding evidence con-  
firmed the fact that debts to the extent of  
£24,213,000 were transferred to the com-  
pany, a large proportion of which were bad,  
and had been entered off the books of the  
old firm, but were nevertheless trans-  
ferred to the company as assets. The losses  
of the new company during the nine months  
of trading, irrespective of what they had  
lost by the old firm, were £1,400,000. Dur-  
ing that period they discounted £58,000,000  
worth of bills. The cost of the liquida-  
tion down to this time had been £70,000.

Some extraordinary revelations were elic-  
ited from a Mr Edwards, an official  
assignee in the Bankruptcy Court. Each  
of the defendants strongly denied any  
fraudulent intent. The trial created the  
most intense excitement in the City, and  
the Lord Mayor's decision was received  
with enthusiastic applause. Messrs Stuart  
Lane, Chapman, and Helbert, directors of  
the Merchants' Company, have undergone  
a second examination at the Mansion-house,  
on the charge of uttering false and fraud-  
ulent prospectuses. Some evidence was  
taken in support of the charge, and the  
hearing was adjourned.

**THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA AND CHINA.**

Two companies have come into the field, al-  
most simultaneously, to perfect our tele-  
graphic communication with India, and ul-  
timately with China and Australia. The  
first; the "British Indian Submarine," is  
uses its prospectus to-day; nearly the whole  
of the capital is subscribed, and the cable  
from Suez to Bombay is to be finished by  
April, 1870, and worked in connection with  
the new Anglo-Mediterranean cables.

**GENERAL.**—Some excitement has been  
caused by the discovery of gold in Scotland.  
There is quite a colony of diggers at work  
near Helmsdale, on the Duke of Suther-  
land's estate; but at present their gains have  
not been very large. A scheme is under  
consideration to place floating telegraph  
stations in the Channel. A further in-  
teresting communication is published from  
M. Lango, representative of the Suez Com-  
pany. The proposal to erect the new Palace  
of Justice on the Thames Embankment is  
gaining ground. A sort of Fenian demon-  
stration has been held in Dublin. The  
Prince of Wales has become a Freemason  
during his stay in Sweden.

**FOREIGN SUMMARY.**

**FRANCE.**—The Chinese Mission has been  
received by the Emperor with the same  
state and ceremony as if representing a  
first class European Power. According to  
the *Patris*, Mr Burlingame told the Em-  
peror "that the policy of the Peking Gov-  
ernment consists in substituting the action  
of an honest and just diplomacy for the  
expedients of eager interests and the  
brutal energy of strength." The Paris  
Correspondent of the *L. and C. Express*,  
however, gives a different version.

**RUSSIA.**—Death has at last ended the  
sufferings of the Prince Royal. Dysentery  
attended the Prince's journey, who was in  
attendance, pronounced the case hopeless.  
He died on the 21st, to the great grief of  
his parents and the whole nation. The  
Count of Fluders is now heir to the  
Throne; he is married, but has no children.



## For Sale.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.  
ENGLISH and Anglo German CON-  
CERTINAS, HARMONIUMS,  
FLUTES, and VIOLIN STRINGS,  
FLUTES, New MUSIC, &c. &c.  
Pianoforte tuned and repaired.  
C. WAGNER,  
Hollywood Road,  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. 1mar-70

FOR SALE.  
MESSRS. ROEDERER & Co.'s, Reims  
CHAMPAGNE.  
CARTES BLANCHES.  
NOIRE.  
GLADIATREUR.  
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,  
Messrs. SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

## NOTICE.

M. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that  
he is now publishing a Series of 40  
Views of Hongkong, price \$25.—  
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12  
20 " " " " 10 by 8  
4 Small Instantaneous Subjects from  
the DRAGON PROCESSION.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1868. 1f

## FOR SALE.

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Apply to HOWARD HODGES.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. 1f

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Namely,  
Bengal Club Chutney  
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" Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel, 20s  
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" Tamarind Fish, 100  
" Tamarind Fish, 100  
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" 100 in tin, 11s  
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" JAMS AND JELLIES.  
2-lb. tins 1-lb. tins.  
Guava Jelly  
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" N. B.—Chutneys, Curry Powders, and  
Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of  
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Payne and Co.,  
Have always on hand a large Stock of  
superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.  
Terms: Remittance, or reference in Cal-  
cutta, to accompany order.  
For orders over \$25, 20 per cent discount  
will be allowed, all Goods free on board in  
Calcutta.

## FOR SALE.

AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.  
THE following SETS of the "CHINA  
MAIL" can be obtained, stitched  
in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents  
per copy viz—  
1 set, deficient 8, Price, per set \$5.75.  
2 " " " 4, 5, " \$5.50.  
3 " " " 4, 5, 6, " \$5.25.  
4 " " " 11, " \$5.75.  
5 " " " 11, " \$5.50.  
6 " " " 11, " \$5.25.  
7 " " " 11, " \$5.25.  
Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2,  
3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24.  
C. A. SAINT.

FOR SALE.  
MANILA HARD WOOD.  
Consisting of—  
MOLAVES,  
BANABAS,  
ARANGAS,  
And other descriptions.  
Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
THE New Superior Manila CIGAR in  
cases of 200 each.  
BIEFELD and ZACHARLAE.  
Hongkong, November 4, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.  
Ex "Great Republic."  
ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.  
Ex "Mail Steamer."  
Amber MOUTHPieces,  
CIGARHOLDERS.  
Ex "Solace."  
Superior Cavite CIGARS.  
BIEFELD & ZACHARLAE,  
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
ISSE THIRION & Co.'s Reims CHAM-  
PAGNE, "Carte Blanche."  
Instantaneous uncorrupting patent mode.  
Apply to J. ROSS ANTON.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1869. 1mar-22

FOR SALE.  
D. Henry's best Government Navy  
CANVAS constantly on hand at  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

## For Sale.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE,  
in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. J. J.  
Doolittle, is For Sale at Messrs LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Price, \$5.00.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.  
HE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's  
Road, lately occupied by Messrs  
SMITH KENNEDY & Co.  
For further particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.  
" SHERRY, " 3 " "  
" PORT, " 2 " "  
" CLARET, " 1 " "  
" BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

STEAM COALS.  
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board,  
ENGLISH—London-derry West Hartley,  
Davison's West Hartley, Straker's  
West Hartley.  
WELSH—Blaengwale Marthyr.  
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL 16 to 28 oz. and  
Nails. Apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, September 15, 1868. 1f

FOR SALE.  
WIRE ROPE from 1 lb. to 3 in. Gal-  
vanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3 in.  
Superior Bottled ALE and Guinness  
STOUT. Pump LEATHER.  
Apply to FAWCETT & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1869. 1f

FOR SALE.  
BASS'S BEER, quarts and pints.  
Allsopp's BEER.  
Champagne ALE.  
Bridge's PORTER.  
Pale India STOUT.  
French PATIS.  
Imperial PLUMS.  
TOBACCO and CIGARS.  
SHERRY—PORT—CHAMPAGNE,  
Yellow SOAP.  
Toilet SETS.  
TURPENTINE—Paint OIL—CANVAS  
&c., &c.  
A small portable PUMP, with HOSE  
complete.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer and General Commission  
Agent.  
Commercial Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1869.

COALS.  
THE Undersigned are prepared to Coal  
Steamers on the most reasonable  
terms from a Cargo of English Steam Coals  
now afloat in this Harbour or from fresh  
Welsh and Australian Coals in Store.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, September 22, 1868. 1f

FOR SALE.  
Just Received.  
500 Barrels PORTLAND CEMENT.  
Apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER,  
3, d'Agular Street.  
Hongkong, September 12, 1868. 1f

FOR SALE.  
Ex S.S. "TIGRE."  
FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7.  
per bag of 28 lb.  
Apply to G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. 1f

WELSH COALS.  
FOR SALE.—Best Welsh COALS, from  
alongside of a Vessel now in Harbour.  
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1869. 1f

FOR SALE.  
OALS suitable for Household purposes.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, October 8, 1868. 1f

FOR SALE.  
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
Mumm & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.  
Chillingworth's SHERRY and PORT.  
CHAMBERLIN, WHISKY.  
WHITE & PRINCE'S BRANDY.  
ALISON'S ALE, draught and bottle.  
BARLEY & GUINNESS'S STOUT.  
BARON & SONS' PORTER.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1867.

NEW BOOK.  
"The Old Philosopher"  
Lau-Tsz.  
Translated from the Chinese  
by JOHN CHAMBERS, A.M.  
Price \$1.50.  
Also,  
"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same  
author. Price \$1.  
Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
or the London Mission House,  
Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz  
and Vianin.  
JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
UNTZ'S Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and  
NAILS.  
Vianin's Patent Yellow METAL Keel  
PLATES, 12lbs. and 14lb. with NAILS.  
Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
PRINTING PAPER. HESSE & Co.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1868.

## Houses and Lands.

## TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, on Peddar's Hill,  
containing Five Rooms with Out-houses  
attached. Water and Gas laid.  
For particulars, apply to  
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,  
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER &  
Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

## TO LET.

WITH immediate possession. That de-  
sirable BUNGALOW, situated at  
Pokufoom, and known as "BELMONT."  
Apply to GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1869.

## HOUSE TO LET.

With possession from 1st March.  
HAT desirable residence "DOULDER  
LODGE," at present occupied by The  
Hon. H. J. BAILL, Esq. Good Stables  
attached.  
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 8, 1869.

## TO LET.

HOUSES, Commodious in every respect,  
in that healthy and desirable locality,  
via, Mosque Terrace.  
Apply to JOHN GERRARD.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1869. 1f

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGULAR  
STREET.  
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAM-  
bers are now vacant, and can be had  
on reasonable terms. Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPHAM & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

## TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel  
Street, containing five Rooms with  
Compartments and Godown attached.  
Water and Gas laid.  
For particulars, apply to  
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,  
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's  
Office, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, January 19, 1869. 1f

## TO LET.

THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage  
Street, containing six Rooms with  
Compartments and Godown attached.  
Water and Gas laid on.  
For particulars, apply to  
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,  
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER &  
Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1868. 1f

## TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, the House  
and Office, No. 4, Gough Street,  
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &  
Co.  
Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, November 23, 1868.

## TO LET.

WITH immediate possession, the House  
and Office, No. 4, Gough Street,  
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &  
Co.  
Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, November 23, 1868.

## TO LET.

CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE  
in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.  
Apply to ARNHOLD KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

## TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable  
for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof  
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000  
casks of Opium. Situated in the most cen-  
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to  
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,  
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.  
Hongkong, August 12, 1868. 1f

## TO LET.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET  
Recently put in thorough Repair, sit-  
uated on the Rise of THE HILL,  
Westward, and an easy distance from the  
Queen's Road. Apply to  
MR. BARRINGTON,  
Wyndham Street.  
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

## LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land  
Cotton, Rice, Coal, and other Mer-  
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive  
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gran-  
ite godowns, on Moderate Terms.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

## NOTICE.

TO LET.  
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's  
Road, lately in the occupation of the  
Asiatic Bank.  
For particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

## TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly  
occupied by Messrs ARNHOLD, KAR-  
burg & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,  
Office, and spacious Godowns.  
Possession to be had on the 1st March.  
Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

## TO BE LET.

TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on  
Marine Lot No. 63.  
Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON,  
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s,  
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 1f

## Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take  
notice that the Ninth call of Fifty  
Dollars on the new Stock of the above  
named Company is due on the 1st June  
next and will be payable at the office of  
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION, where receipts for the pay-  
ment thereof will be granted by the Man-  
ager.  
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent  
per annum will be charged after the above  
date.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
GEORGE N. MINTO,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. 1jul

THE Shareholders are requested to take  
notice that the FIFTH CALL is pay-  
able in two instalments of \$100 each say on  
31st March and 30th June next, at the  
Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation.  
Interest at the Rate of 12 per cent per  
annum will be charged after the above  
dates.  
By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 16, 1869. 1f

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-  
KONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the at-  
tention of Ship Owners, Comman-  
ders and Masters of Vessels, to their Estab-  
lishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for  
the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Ves-  
sels of all classes.  
At Hongkong the Company have the  
only Dock in the harbour—a Granite  
Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to  
admit Ships of 360 feet in length, and  
drawing 22 feet of water.  
Attached to it there are Shipwrights,  
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery  
works, and everything necessary for the  
Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.  
The Company have also opened a Ship-  
yard by the side of the Hongkong Dock,  
and are ready to construct for the construc-  
tion of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any  
size.  
At Whampoa the Company have four  
Docks, in which they will take Ships at  
reduced rates.  
The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN,"  
which is not only a powerful tug, but a  
berth tender, at reasonable rates.  
For particulars, apply to  
JOHN INGLIS,  
Acting Secretary.  
Or to A. D. MITCHELL,  
Manager of Works,  
Company's Office, Hongkong Hotel Building,  
Hongkong, October 10, 1868.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED  
DOCK.  
THE above Dock has been in full working  
order for the last four years. Length  
300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of  
water on the sill, average 17 feet,  
nearly 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tide  
runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out  
by Steam.  
For further particulars as to the price of  
docking, &c., &c., apply to  
T. D. TULLINGHAM, Esq., Messrs De Sil-  
ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co.,  
Shanghai; or to the Undersigned.  
In connection with the above is the  
powerful Twin Screw Tug "WOOSUNG."  
Vessels requiring the services of this Tug  
either from Whampoa (where a splendid an-  
chorage will be found) or from the S. W.  
Coast, or from the White Goods, can ob-  
tain them at moderate rates, on application  
to  
JOHN O. SKEY,  
Manager.  
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

NOTIFICATIONS.  
THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.  
THE following Notification has been is-  
sued by Her Britannic Majesty's Con-  
sul at Canton:  
Notification  
No. 2.  
BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CANTON, February 26, 1869  
Representations having been made to the  
undersigned with reference to the diffi-  
culty experienced in obtaining the due ful-  
filment of contracts through the failure of  
the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in  
bulk according to the muster upon which  
they were purchased, he brought the mat-  
ter, in conjunction with the Consul for the  
United States, before the Chinese authori-  
ties, with a view to devising some mode by  
which the evil complained of might be re-  
cted. It is obvious that the remedy lay  
to a great extent in the hands of the mer-  
chants themselves, by the refusal of the  
Teas if they were inferior to the samples;  
but difficulties interposed in following this  
course, such as Tonnage having been en-  
gaged, advances having gone forward, and  
others unnecessary to mention. Moreover,  
as the rejection of a chop was little likely  
to cause loss or damage to the Teamen, ow-  
ing to market fluctuations, no unwilling-  
ness was felt on the part to such a result;  
in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudu-  
lent practices. The undersigned was there-  
fore of opinion that compelling the fulfil-  
ment of contracts or enforcing what is  
termed an "equitable cut" for inferior  
quality, were necessary measures, if trade  
was to be conducted on anything like a  
sound basis; he therefore directed his at-  
tention to devising a mode of arbitration or  
proceeding by means of which the expenses  
and delay of a Chinese court of law might  
be avoided. It is not worth while to detail  
the particulars of the proposition he made,  
as, after long negotiations, it was rejected  
by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter  
proposition that if Tea when delivered was  
not equal to muster, it should be rejected.  
Seeing that no amicable arrangement could  
be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunc-  
tion with the Consul for the United States,  
requested the Chinese authorities to notify  
to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that  
the utmost rigour of the law would be en-  
forced in all cases of fraudulent practices,  
and he hopes that the Proclamation which  
has been issued accordingly, a copy of  
translation of which is annexed, will have  
the effect intended, by showing the parties  
against whom it is directed that they will  
not escape with impunity from the conse-  
quences of their misdeeds.  
(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.  
Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the  
Nanhai District, and YANG, Magistrate of  
the P'wangyung District:  
We have received instructions from his  
Honour the Financial Commissioner, embo-  
dying orders from his Excellency the Vice-  
roy in terms as follow:  
"The Viceroy received a communication  
on the 20th August last from the British  
Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he  
has been addressed by the British mer-  
chants at Canton with reference to the great  
loss and detriment to their trade caused by  
the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied  
by the Teamen, notwithstanding their con-  
tracts to deliver Teas according to muster.  
The practice appears to be that the Tea-  
brokers take round samples of Teas, and  
the merchants after inspecting and tasting  
their qualities and arranging for the price  
to be paid for the chop, with the weight in  
pounds and the time of delivery, engage ton-  
nage by vessels proceeding to England;  
and when the Teas are received at Canton,  
they are found on inspection to be not  
only far inferior in quality to the sam-

## Intimations.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclu-  
sive of postage) 12s 12 per annum; payable  
in advance.

SUPREME COURT  
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly News-  
paper, containing Officially Revised Reports  
of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular  
Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in  
Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and  
Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public  
Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial  
Summary, &c., &c.  
Advertisements will be charged 12s. 12  
per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50  
cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent inser-  
tion.  
Shanghai, January, 1867.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS &amp; OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.  
THIS Medicine is universally admitted  
to be the most efficacious remedy  
known to the world. No preparation is so  
suitable to the climates of India and China  
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It  
is particularly adapted to the constitution  
of European ladies, as it is never failing in  
its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,  
while those who are attenuated by the de-  
bilitating effects of the above climates will  
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-  
lismen whereby they may insure a restora-  
tion to robust health.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before  
produced any remedy that can be compared  
to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures  
after all other means have failed, all  
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most  
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the cli-  
mates of India and China. It is the true  
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-  
tain old sores can be removed by it that  
cannot be conquered by any other treat-  
ment.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1867. 1f

## FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of  
best quality, and is prepared to supply  
Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick  
despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the  
same under Contract, at Hongkong and any  
Treaty Port in China.  
The Depot drawing supplies from the  
best Mines only, intends to provide a super-  
ior article, free of the Surface Coal that  
has hitherto prejudiced consumers.  
MILLSCH & Co.,  
Agents.  
Kilung, April 2, 1868.

## NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.  
THE following Notification has been is-  
sued by Her Britannic Majesty's Con-  
sul at Canton:  
Notification  
No. 2.  
BRITISH CONSULATE,  
CANTON, February 26, 1869  
Representations having been made to the  
undersigned with reference to the diffi-  
culty experienced in obtaining the due ful-  
filment of contracts through the failure of  
the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in  
bulk according to the muster upon which  
they were purchased, he brought the mat-  
ter, in conjunction with the Consul for the  
United States, before the Chinese authori-  
ties, with a view to devising some mode by  
which the evil complained of might be re-  
cted. It is obvious that the remedy lay  
to a great extent in the hands of the mer-  
chants themselves, by the refusal of the  
Teas if they were inferior to the samples;  
but difficulties interposed in following this  
course, such as Tonnage having been en-  
gaged, advances having gone forward, and  
others unnecessary to mention. Moreover,  
as the rejection of a chop was little likely  
to cause loss or damage to the Teamen, ow-  
ing to market fluctuations, no unwilling-  
ness was felt on the part to such a result;  
in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudu-  
lent practices. The undersigned was there-  
fore of opinion that compelling the fulfil-  
ment of contracts or enforcing what is  
termed an "equitable cut" for inferior  
quality, were necessary measures, if trade  
was to be conducted on anything like a  
sound basis; he therefore directed his at-  
tention to devising a mode of arbitration or  
proceeding by means of which the expenses  
and delay of a Chinese court of law might  
be avoided. It is not worth while to detail  
the particulars of the proposition he made,  
as, after long negotiations, it was rejected  
by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter  
proposition that if Tea when delivered was  
not equal to muster, it should be rejected.  
Seeing that no amicable arrangement could  
be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunc-  
tion with the Consul for the United States,  
requested the Chinese authorities to notify  
to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that  
the utmost rigour of the law would be en-  
forced in all cases of fraudulent practices,  
and he hopes that the Proclamation which  
has been issued accordingly, a copy of  
translation of which is annexed, will have  
the effect intended, by showing the parties  
against whom it is directed that they will  
not escape with impunity from the conse-  
quences of their misdeeds.  
(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.  
Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the  
Nanhai District, and YANG, Magistrate of  
the P'wangyung District:  
We have received instructions from his  
Honour the Financial Commissioner, embo-  
dying orders from his Excellency the Vice-  
roy in terms as follow:  
"The Viceroy received a communication  
on the 20th August last from the British  
Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he  
has been addressed by the British mer-  
chants at Canton with reference to the great  
loss and detriment to their trade caused by  
the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied  
by the Teamen, notwithstanding their con-  
tracts to deliver Teas according to muster.  
The practice appears to be that the Tea-  
brokers take round samples of Teas, and  
the merchants after inspecting and tasting  
their qualities and arranging for the price  
to be paid for the chop, with the weight in  
pounds and the time of delivery, engage ton-  
nage by vessels proceeding to England;  
and when the Teas are received at Canton,  
they are found on inspection to be not  
only far inferior in quality to the sam-

## Intimations.

ple supplied, but largely mixed with what  
are called "leaves," or leaves of plants of  
all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine  
tea. This has now become the regular  
practice, and it is necessary that some  
measures should be taken to put an end to  
frauds which are thus perpetrated. He  
therefore urges that measures be devised  
with this end in view, etc., etc. The U. S.  
Consul, Mr. King, has also made a similar  
representation. On receipt of the foregoing  
the Viceroy orders that a notification be  
issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to  
be laid upon them for their obedience."  
The Magistrates being in receipt of the  
above instructions, have to issue a notifica-  
tion in pursuance of their tenor; and we  
do therefore accordingly proclaim for the  
instruction of all members of the Tea  
Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make  
honesty and good faith the guiding prin-  
ciples of commerce with foreign merchants,  
and that to cherish fraudulent designs can  
in no wise be permitted. They should, more-  
over, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea  
export has been confined of late years to  
the ports of Fokien, whilst the local trade  
in Canton has itself at the same time  
languished in an unusual degree. If fraudu-  
lent practices in the way of false packing  
be further persisted in, not only will those  
guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution  
and thus incur the danger of arrest and of  
actions for compensation, but the trade  
itself will continue to fall off daily, and the  
possibility of gain to the trader will be  
still more remote. It is not difficult to  
perceive on which side the real interest of  
the dealer actually lies. After the issue of  
this Notification, if the traders referred to  
fail to amend their ways, and still continue  
indulging in fraudulent practices, on com-  
plaint being lodged by foreign merchants,  
they shall not only be required to make  
compensation, but shall further be visited  
with severe punishment, under the stigma  
for assimilating the offence of obtaining  
money under false pretences with the crime  
of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not  
to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves  
in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A  
special Proclamation.  
Dated February 22nd, 1869.  
Translated by  
WM. FRED. MAYERS.

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA  
& JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND  
QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.  
(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1868.)  
Some time ago we had occasion to remark  
upon the progress that Literature as re-  
presented by the Press had made and was  
making in the East, and our attention has  
again been called to the subject by the re-  
ceipt of a Hongkong publication which  
deserves some notice and which we have  
much pleasure in introducing to the know-  
ledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes  
and Queries on China and Japan*, published  
monthly by Mr. Saint, the proprietor of the  
*China Mail* newspaper. This publication is  
well printed on good paper, and in size  
and arrangement very curious and useful  
information regarding the language, litera-  
ture, history, manners and customs of the  
Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese.  
It says a good deal for the extent and  
stability of the footing of Europeans in  
China, that such a publication as this  
should be established and conducted with  
apparently successful vigour.  
The publication is altogether a very in-  
teresting one, and wishing it every success,  
we commend it to the attention and support  
of our readers.  
(From the "End of India," June 4, 1868.)  
We acknowledge with thanks the receipt  
of the numbering for the current year of  
"Notes and Queries," a most deserving  
Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr.  
D. Denmy, whose "Treaty Ports of China  
and Japan" are so well known. From the  
names attached to the "Notes" we can see  
that the contributors include some of the  
best Chinese scholars in the East. Its in-  
terest is not confined to China, and it will  
be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who  
have directed their attention towards the  
subject of Buddhism and its literature, and  
generally to all who are interested in ori-  
ental antiquities. It deserves to be better  
known in India.  
(From the "London Examiner," May  
16, 1868.)  
This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports  
of China and Japan"] is intended as a  
guide for travellers and residents in China  
and Japan, and as a book of reference for  
mercantile men generally. It contains all  
current, historical and political, of all the  
open ports of these countries, together with  
Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It  
has been carefully compiled and edited by  
Mr. N. B. Denmy; and the elaborate maps  
and plans with which the work abounds,  
considerably enhance its value.  
We have thus given in outline some of  
the more prominent portions of the chapter  
devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the  
whole volume. Other chapters treating of  
Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and  
the remainder of the treaty ports, we can  
only enumerate. The pages describing  
Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and  
contain so much that is new to European  
readers respecting its history, public build-  
ings, and general characteristics, that we



NOTICES.

largely mixed with what is, or leaves of plants, or to imitate the genuine, now become the regular necessary that some means be taken to put an end to the thus perpetrated. He that measures be devised view, etc., etc. The U.S., has also made a similar receipt of the foregoing line that a notification be dealers with injunctions to n for their obedience. The being in receipt of the have to issue a notification, of their tenor, and warningly proclaim for the l members of the Tea an obvious duty to make faith the guiding principle with foreign merchants, fraudulent designs can be ted. They should, more, that the bulk of the Tea confined of late years to ion, whilst the local trade self has at the same time usual degree. If fraudu- the way of false packing is to be able to prosecution the danger of arrest and of pension, but the trade to fall off daily, and the n to the trader will be. It is not difficult to side the real interest of lies. After the issue of if the traders referred to ways, and still continue delinquent practices, on com- by foreign merchants, ly be required to make, shall further be visited, ment, under the statute, the offence of obtaining preferences with the crime careful, therefore, not use to involve yourselves all tremblingly obey. A on. 22nd, 1869. Wm. FRED. MATYER.

PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

FROM REVIEWS. *The Times*, July 27, 1868. we had occasion to remark that Literature as a subject had made and was it, and our attention has to the subject by the re- long publication which, and which we have introducing to the know- We allude to *Notes and Japan*, published int, the proprietor of the paper. This publication good paper, and in size like its well-known name- at home, and is equally a very curious and useful living the language, litera- tures and customs of the degree of the Japanese, deal for the extent and footing of Europeans in a publication as this had and conducted with ful vigour. It is altogether a very in- vailing it every success, the attention and support of *India*, June 4, 1868. with thanks the receipt for the current year of a most deserving ed by Mr. J. M. "Treaty Ports of China well known. From the the "Notes" we can see ous include some of the sars in the East. It is- to China, and it will sistance to all scholars, who in its literature, and who are interested in cri- It deserves to be better

London Examiner, May 1, 1868. ul volume ["Treaty Ports an"] is intended as a s and residents in China a book of reference for generally. It contains au and political, of all the countries, together with ngkong, and Macao. It compiled and edited by, and the elaborate map, hich the work abounds, he its value. \* \* \* ven in outline some of t portions of the chapter s, as a specimen of the her chapters treating of Ningpo, Shanghai, and the treaty ports, we can The pages describing, are so interesting, and that is new to European its history, public build- characteristics, that we them to our columns. tellible plan of the In- ighbourhood, gives us an the relative position of s, and places. ery chapter to the notice s of Japan will be found of that Empire, together government, geography, ill be found particularly wing a considerable light on so long entirely, and unknown to Europeans of Nagasaki, Yedo, Yo- other Treaty Ports of rate and entertaining as es ports. A copious in- pendix containing many propiate advice to tra- is also included in the re work affords a vast tion, pleasantly written, will be perused with who will never visit the



NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.  
Also,  
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "DON-NAI" Commandant JOURNET, will leave this Port for the above places, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 29th Instant. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. of the 29th Instant. Parcels not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, HONGKONG. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent, Hongkong, March 6, 1869.



PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK. STEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:—

Japan,	March 19.
China,	April 19.
Great Republic,	May 19.
Japan,	June 19.
China,	July 19.
Great Republic,	August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or about same date, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Azores, and to England and France, both via New York and by times from Panama and Aspinwall.

Return-tickets issued as a reduction of 10% upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," West India and Pacific Steamship Company, (United) and the "French Transatlantic Company," and at New York with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steamship Lines: Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg and American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent additional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, FRAYS WEST.

GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.

Post-Office Notifications.

the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be enclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order miscarried or being lost a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a Lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise this power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

1. It is hereby notified for general information that, the Contract between the Government of Mauritius and the Union Steamship Company, for the conveyance of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, having terminated, the correspondence for Mauritius will be forwarded from this Office in the Mail for Aden, from whence it will be sent to its destination by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden for Reunion and Mauritius on the 23rd of each Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the correspondence for those Colonies, unless marked to be forwarded by Private Ship, will in future, be sent in the Mail for London at the following rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way of Southampton, 40 cents each 1/2 oz. When sent by way of Marseilles, 64 " " " " Newspapers via Southampton, 4 " " " Newspapers via Marseilles, 6 " " " Book Packets via Southampton, 10 " " " Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents under 4 oz.; 20 cents above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every additional 8 oz.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents under 4 oz.; 20 cents above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
6th September, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Ports in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that, henceforward the Postage chargeable on Book and Packet of Patterns transmitted to the United States of America, transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via Southampton, 12 cents.

Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 24 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 36 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 48 "

For every additional 4 oz., 12 "

Via Marseilles, 16 cents.

Under 4 ounces, 16 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 32 "

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 48 "

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 64 "

For every additional 4 oz., 16 "

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that, henceforward closed mails for the United Kingdom will be made up at this Office and forwarded to London by the United States Mail Packets via San Francisco.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this route must be addressed via "San Francisco."

Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, will be liable to the rates of postage as those sent by the British Mail Packets via Southampton, viz:—

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.

For each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents.

For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance; correspondence not fully prepaid will be sent via Suez.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General,  
General Post Office,  
Hongkong February 1, 1869.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Mathebs, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to, ARNOLD KARBURG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton, Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co., Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referees, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Managing Agents in China, Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Kiangsu, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

DODD & Co., Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £407,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co., Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents, Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

One month, 1/2 per cent.

Three months, 2/3 " " "

Six months, 3/4 " " "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " " "

Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " " "



